

[15 December, 2006]

RAJYA SABHA

(c) the details of the type of cancer such as breast, mouth, throat and liver, etc. with which most of the cancer patients are suffering?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per information collected by Population Based Cancer Registry functioning under the ^National Cancer Registry Programme of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), it has been estimated that at any given point of time, there are 25 lakh cancer patients in the country and about 7-9 lakh new cancer cases are detected every year.

(b) Health is a State subject and it is for various State Governments to ensure that adequate facilities for early detection, diagnosis and treatment of cancer are made available. The Central Government is also supplementing the efforts of the State Government by providing financial assistance to install equipments for providing treatment facilities. However, under the National Cancer Control Programme, this Ministry has recognized 25 Regional Cancer Centres which provides comprehensive cancer detection and management facilities including testing facilities. In addition, the Radiotherapy treatment is also available at about 210 centres in India.

(c) As per the data collected through Population Based Cancer registry under National Cancer Registry Programme of ICMR, the commonest cancer among female include that of breast and cervix. Among males, lungs, stomach, oesophagus are the commonest cancer.

#### **Medical colleges**

2677. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of medical college as on 31st March, 2006, State-wise;

(b) whether all the colleges are attached with regular hospitals;

(c) what are the requirements for grant of permission to run medical colleges: and

(d) who is the final authority to grant such a permission? .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The number of medical colleges as on 31st March, 2006 was 242. State-wise number of medical colleges is given in the Statements (See below).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Details eligibility criteria and qualifying criteria to make an applicant eligible to apply to the Central Government for permission to start a new medical college is prescribed in the Establishment of Medical College Regulations, 1999 of Medical Council of India (MCI) and are published on the website of the M.C.I. The proposals meeting requirements prescribed in these Regulations are referred to MCI for technical evaluation. The applicants fulfilling the infrastructural & other requirements prescribed in various regulations of MCI are granted permission by the Central Government taking into account the recommendations of MCI.

(d) The Central Government is the final authority in the matter.

***Statement***

*Number of Medical Colleges in the Country State-wise*

*As on 31.03.2006*

SI. No	Name of the State	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31
2	Assam	3
3.	Bihar	8
4.	Chandigarh	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	2
6.	Delhi	5
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	13
9.	Haryana	3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	4
12.	Jharkhand	3

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SI. No.	Name of the State	Total
13.	Karnataka	32
14.	Kerala	15
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8
16.	Maharashtra	39
17.	Manipur	1
18.	Orissa	4
19.	Pondicherry	5
20.	Punjab	6
21.	Rajasthan	8
22.	Sikkim	1
23.	Tamil Nadu	22
24.	Tripura	1
25.	Uttar Pradesh	13
26.	Uttaranchal	2
27.	West Bengal	9
TOTAL:		242

**Committee on functioning of AIIMS**

2678. SHRI AMAR SINGH:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Expert Committee was constituted in the last year to examine the functioning of All India Institute of Medical Sciences situated in Delhi;

(b) if so, when the said Committee was constituted;

(c) the time given to the Committee to give its suggestions thereon;